ESPENCHEID'S HATS .- The great demand from the most fastionable source, as well as the public at layer for his are no style stamps it as the favorate of the season Sold for Three Douars and a Polf of No. 12 Nacasast, while to make its law overtheinship it is certainly superior to any hat sold also where in the city for lost.

MOURNING GOODS !- MOURNING GOODS :- Permourning special to purchase and in the line must not fail to excess weaking to purchase and in the line must not fail to excess our goods be fore purchasing a weaking every article mine our goods be fore purchasing a weaking black and sell them for your country of these warring black and sell them for your large their named at their named and your thomasses.

No. 347 drawd way, our thomasses at the country of the purchase of

PIANOS. - T. GERERT & Co.'s celebrated PIANOS.— I. Ottake Warkas's modern improved Prayon, and those of a large number of other makers compilely the largest and most desirable assortance in the United States will be sold at prices which defy competition for cash or sails factory peper. Persons in the city, receiving orders of Pianos of Musical Instruments of any kind will find it to their advantage to call.

Howard Warran, No 33 Broadew.

BOOK-KEEPING .- C. C. MARSH'S METHOD OF becoming this branch is by prootice a course of practice. More meefal knowledge can be enquired by four weeks' practice thus by four year's lectures. Would you learn book teeping of them, to G. Marshi, No. 306 Broadwar, (Appleton 3ndding) such be will make you keep n set of books at once; he will show you keep to urceed, watch over your work as you advance stoping step from book to hook, entry to ontry, and transactions to transactions.

If you are apt, and have some knowledge of business, four weak heartneston in this way will suffice, parhaps ax or sight weeks; but that time is nothing in comparison with the object. The charge is 25 doilars. Let those who cannot avail to meet was a full to the course of practice try the work entitled Makshi Course of Book Kerriso, the latest on the subject appropriately printed in colors—howing all the lines, to assume a support tries, i.e., i.e. red, as they should be with 100 nages encodations, 225 pages octave. Frice \$1.25 Sees by mail free, it is if from Masshi Counting Rooms for the practice of Book keeping. No. 346 Brosoway, New York

MOURNING MANTILLAS.-C. F. BARTHOLO-MOURNING MANTILLAS.—C. F. BARTHOLOmaw tovites mocal attention to be splended and northaled sesortment of mounting and slight anouncing Mantillas, comprising every novelty of the season. Our arrangements are
such that we are enabled to produce every novelty simulation,
onely with their appearance to Peria. An examination is rereportfully solicited. We have just needled in another to reregular stock, a neartiful int of Bumbusine and Grape, and
both and crape Mantillas which we are offering at \$1-the
bound prices are from \$40 to \$42 BARTHOLOMEW's new
MOURING Store, No 801 Bloodway, between St. Nicholas and
Matrophilam Herels

TOPULAR TRADE.—E. H. LEADBEATER & Co.,
No 80 Readman with offer this maning 50 pieces of right

No. 367 Broadway will offer this morning 307 pieces of rich bilk, from 3/ to \$5 \$\Phi\$ yard, which is \$6 \$\Phi\$ each under the usual prices Also, 50 pieces of superior back thiss warranced to wear well, from 4/ to \$6 \$\Phi\$ yare; 1/ \$0 \$\dispreces described bilks warranced to wear well, from 4/ to \$6 \$\Phi\$ yare; 1/ \$0 \$\dispreces described billiance at \$6 \$\Phi\$ are \$6\$ causes \$6\$ saves \$0\$ billiance at \$6 \$\Phi\$ are \$6\$ causes \$6\$ saves \$0\$ saves \$6\$ causes \$6\$ cause

CARPETING.

Nes 377 and 5th Broadway corner White st.,
Have lately received from Europe and the late Auction
Bales, their senal supply of
EICH AND FASHIONABLE CARPETING.
To which they levite the attention of those about faralehing
Houses, Hotels, Steamboate, &c., &c. The goves having been
selected with great care and parchased at the present for
market prices, we are enabled to offer CARPETS fall if per cent,
these than other stores white ing their id stores, at higher rates.
We are selling our entire stock at the towest possible prices,
as follows:

We are sailing our entire stock at the tower peacets as follows:

Rich Medallion Carpets, 44 wide... 13, to 24/ per yard.

Rich Velvet entirely new in patterns... 10/ to 14/ per yard.

Rich Server entirely new in patterns... 10/ to 16/ per yard.

Rich Stree ply Earts H. say... 2/ to 16/ per yard.

Bich Separtice, of every make... 5/ to 7/ per yard.

Also, a large involce of All Wool Carpeting... 4/ per yard.

OIL CLOTES

OF every etyle and width. from 3 to 24 feet wide.

All widths and colors.

All widths and colors.

RUGS, TARLE AND PIANO COVERS, SHADES, SC.

RUGS, TARLE AND FIANO COVERS, SHADES, SC.

For Hotels, Steamboats, &c., made to order.

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In all its branches punctually and faithfully attended to.

The public are requested to give us a cell before selecting elewhere, thereby making a swine of full by per cent, on their PETERSON & HUMPHREY.

Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

WORTH OF SPLENDID CARPETS. WORTH OF SPLENDID CARFELS.

LET THIS BE YOUR GUIDE

ENGLISH VELVET CAFFETS, [10] and [11] por yard.

PROGLISH TAFFETSY CAFFETS, 71, 81 and 91 por yard.

ENGLISH THREE PLY OAFFETS, 71, 41, 415 and 51 por yard.

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EAGLISH OILCLOTHS, 63 and 71 por yard.

AMERICAN OILCLOTHS, 63 and 74 por yard.

OGLD WINDOW SHADES, 65 84 and 65 por pair.

TABLE COVERS, 12, 10 221, at

HIRAM ANDERSON'S, NO. 99 BOWERY.

CARPETING AT A GREAT REDUCTION.—
Butta & Loussbern No. 400 Broad way, near Grad at, have received by late arrivale, the latest patterns of John Canley & Bon's Vatvar and Tarstray Carretine, and are prepared to offer one of the most complete and earlied assortments in this market full 2b per cent. less t'an last year's produce the latest patterns, it to 14/ per yard.

Bich Velvet 10/ to 14/ per yard.

Bich Brussels, 7/ to 10/ per yard.

Bich Brussels, 7/ to 10/ per yard.

Bich Tapesty, 5/ to 10/ per yard.

Best Ingrato, 5/ to 6/ eer yard.

Best Ingrato, 5/ to 6/ eer yard.

HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES OF EVERY DE-HOUSEREEPING ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—Housekeeping Hardware Cullery, Silver-plated
Ware Japasery; German Silver and Britannia Ware, Composition, Enamoies, and Iron Cousing United to the Composition, Enamoies, and Iron Cousing United to the Cousing United the Cousing Cou

Orders by Interactical and put up in the first manner.

Sulks and Craft Silawus Drieger From
Auction—430,000 weith Plain and Embroidered Canton Unape
Shawis have just been opened at G. M. Boutar's. No. 323
Grandet, courser Orcherd compulsion, a compact assortment,
at the greatest bargains ever known. Also, just opened, 500
places Spring Silas—Plain, Stilased. Plain and Broads—from
41 to 61 and 61 per yard. Also, just received from auction, 30
cases Ladice Dress Goods—Surger, Popins, Barcas De
Ladice, French Ginghams, &c. 62.

No. 523 Grand et., cor Orchard.

GAS FIXTURES! GAS FIXTURES!!-We offer our assortment of Chardeliers that numbers over THERE HYENEY DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF TH

as that of any other conto make their exections

OUR PRICES

are a snug per centage lower than can be found eleswhere.

W. J. F. Dailley & Co. Markle stores,

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LADIES' TRAVELING DRESS GOODS .- Just re-LADIES IKAVELING LANGE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF TH

SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING, exclusively of well selected goods, and fashionship made up, with the best ridminings always to be found at the Clothing Emporium Altrano Munaur & to No 441 Broadway, where the or pitce system is invariably adhered to

PARISIAN STYLE GAITERS AND SHOES,-Persons about getting Boots and Shoes for spring wear should just step into WATKINS', No. 114 Politon at, and get posted no as to the latest spice. At this excensive outablishment can be found the largust and best assortment in the United States.

FRENCH CHINA FROM AUCTION — LOW PRICES.

— Dining Sew Tes Seis, Tête-à-Tête Seta, Coffee Cans, Gologue
Settles, Match Boxes, Mautic Vascs, Fruit Gemochers.

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No. 447 Broadway, new volume A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS
MARUFACTURER'S DEPOT AT No. 123 WILLIAM-ST.,
New-York
A complete stock of the above always on band.
EEGHARD FABER, sole Agent.

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HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF
BERRES, with Hall's patent cowder proof Locks, the same that
were awarded experies Medials at the World's Fair, London,
1801, and World's Fair, New York, 1803, and '5t, and this is the
Lock, and the only powder proof Lock, that received a Medial
at the London World's Fair, though others were or exhibition, and are now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make
exit cell his patent Champion Sars with Half's patent powderproof Locks.

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Have constantly on bands full stock of French and American
Paper Hancings, Borders, Fireboard Prints, Curtain Papers,
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CARPITINGS, OLL-CLOFHS. RTC., RTC.,
For sale on the most reasonable forms

No. 210 BOWERY-HYATT'S NEW CARPET

MELODEONS .- S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S ME-LODFOVS, funed the equal temperment to which has recently been awarded the first premium at the National Fair, Washington, D. C., can be found only at No 333 frondway. A lib coral discount made for cash. The trade supported on the very beet terms. boot terms.

FATTHERS, BEDDING, &C.—Constantly on hand, comprising in mart a large exertment of Hair Mattresses Frather Beds, Faillasies, Cots, Bedstands Blankers and Components, at No. 150 Chatham et., corner Mulbary, Milland, April.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.—In addition to his Real Estate business, the subscriber has established in his office a department for the sale of FURNITUES. A competent person will be found at the deak for the reception of orders, and the general supervision of that brank of best street.

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(188) No. 7 Breed at PRETTY FEET.—To the fortunate possessor of a partilly shaped toot a becoming Gainer is a great decideration, while to a key whose feet are not so prayer, an ill fitting shoe is especially disagreeable. Either will be placed with Castract's Gainer and Stices, because his skill sleavy finder receively for every difficulty attended upon making an elegant stille for the feet. The address is No. 366 Seweey.

Save your money and buy your Shoes at Gort-Man's new store. No. 120 Cana' et where you can set the best quality of Ladjee Gatters for 161, 127, 149, 160, and 181 a pric. Slippers The 1nd nustries for 8, 7, 18 9 and 167 a pric. Blippers and Chilerch's shoes in great warlety and at low prices.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, -WEAKNESS AND DEBIL This follows at S. P.H.L.S. — WEAKNESS AND DEBIL-try - This follows according to the state of t

Rats don't die in their holes, but come out and die, be neing Costan's effectual Rat. Cockrowth, &c. Extensivator. Wholesale and Retail Depot, No 384 fireat way New-York. None genuine unless signed by Hann

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. - These are the SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—Interest and coly Sewing Machines before the public aspells of dules every variety of work in nerfect style. The fast can be clearly demonstrated that all other Sewing Machines are for extend only one inst, when compared with SINGER'S, not worth taking as a fit of family use, manufacturers use, placeties use, or any use whatever, SINGER'S REWING MACHINES are groved to be supported to the support of the sizet improvements that added under the sizet improvements that the sizet improvements that the sizet improvements that the sizet improvements that the sizet improvements the sizet improvements the sizet improvements that the sizet improvements the sizet improvement the sizet rior and the great improvements just select made them is about of all competition. Singare Sewige Machines only are free from all claim for in fine-ment of patients. 1. M. Singar & Co., No. 323 Sreadway.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS AT ROGERS &

New-Dork Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1855.

TO CORKESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of snorymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be suthenticated by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as summatee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return replaced Communications.
To Our FRIENDS—Subscribers, in a paing a remittances, frequently unit to mention the same of the Post-Office, and cry frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent—siways mention the name of the Post-Office, and State.

ADVERTISEMENTS intended for THE WEEKLY TRIBUXE of this week should be handed in by moon to day. The immense edition now issued of this paper, makes it necessary, in order to secure their invention, that our friends should thus early hand in their favors

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, had a report from their Committee on Cleansing Streets, in relation to the contract entered into with the proprietors of the Street-Sweeping Machines. The Committee decided as this contract is illegal, and not in accordance with the amended charter, inasmuch that the Commissioner did not advertise, and offer the job at competition. An opinion from the Counsel to the Corporation, appended to the report is to the same effect. A resolution was adopted, celling upon the Counsel for an opinion as to whether the Aldermen and Councilmen, as excise officers, cannot retain their power in granting rum-licenses, under the 25th section of the Montgomery Charter, and subsequent acts of the Legislature.

A singular plan for a Railroad in Broadway was proposed in the Board of Councilmen last nightthe City to own the track, and let care to the highest bidder. The resolution was referred to the Railroad Committee. The Ordinance for the removal of Slaughter-Houses above Fifueth-st., was, after some discussion, lost by a vote of 10 to 39, and the Board adjourned.

The election of officers of the Tammany Society, last evening, resulted in the triumph of the Rom, Nebraska and Fill buster wing of the Damocracy. His Honor Mayor Wood, and Chauncey Shoffer, the Tammany and K. N. nominee for District-Attorney, were pretty freely abused by some of the Delegates, who swore they would never support either again, no matter how regularly they might be nominated.

The number of acts passed by the late Legislature is five hundred and thirty-nine-by far the largest number ever put through at one session.

FILLIBUSTERO PATRIOTS.

Our fillibuster patriots grow very pathetic over the tyranny and cruelty practised in Cuba. To read what they say, one would suppose them to be the very apostics of universal liberty. But what is the extent of their sympathy for the oppressed people of Cubs ? Do they wish to overthrow the existing government of the Island, in order to substitute the rule and reign of universal freedom? Oh, no! Such a suggestion is never heard, and never made. There are cruelties au ! outrages perpetually practiced in Cubs. There is a despotism there, flourishing in rank luxuriance. There is not only one, or two, or a dozen men imprisoned and punished in that Island, without the judgment of a proper judicial tribunal, like those whose cases are paraded before the public eye, for sympathy and execuation, by the fillibuster journals, but there are scores and hundreds, nav thousands, of just such cases among the nameless multitude was toil beneath the burning sups of the Island. Away in the interior. far from the public eye, are thousands who are driven to a deadly, daily labor, beaten, scourged, manacled, chained, imprisoned, maimed, outraged in every possible manner, murdered outright, without any power to which they can appeal for relief or protection-without the faintest glimmering of hore in their dejected hearts. Tyranny of the ercelest character reigns over them with hideous away, and forever presses the iron into their souls. It is a despotism as remorse ess and as inevitable as the grave. And it falls upon all alike. Upon the old and the young, upon the feeble and to firm, as upon the lusty and vigorous, upon the gentle and good as upon the turbulent and victous, upon women and children as upon

Here is a tyraphy against which the soul of man revolts, over which humshity weeps and shudders. Here is cruel oppression which cries to Heaven for relief, and causes every heart involuntarily to invoke the avenging power of the Almighty, and for whose over:hrow angels might pray. Beneath it Cubs grosss, and her people wail day and night. But is this the oppression our libertymongers, who are shedding their crocodile tears over the tyranny of Cuban rule, propose to remove? No! On the contrary, it is this oppression they desire to conserve, extend and in tensify. Concealed beneath all their heroics, against outrages practised in Cuba, their leading object is to perpetuate this internal sway. Toe design of all their appeals to the American people on the question of Cuban independence and annexation, is to prevent the overthrow of this flagrant despotism, whose power over the enslaved masses of Cuba is believed to be in danger. Such are the transparent hypocrisies of the men who are fanning the flame of popular

excitement against Spain and Cuba. In further-

ance of such a scheme, the Executive and the great Democratic party of the American Republie are new engaged!

RESISTING THE LAW.

The Mayor's Address to the people of the City on the Prohibitory Law is a clear, straightforward, maply document, which does honor to its source. We all know that Mr. Wood opposed the passage of the bill; but now it is the law of the State, and he will enforce it. We shall not enlarge on the concise and unmistakable lasguage in which he sets forth this determination. nor on the ressoning with which he urges all good citizens to comply with the law. Enough that it must be obeyed and that the Mayor will do his duty under it. What such a statement means coning from Mr. Wood the public well understand and gratefully acknowledge. The Address of Mayor Hall to the people of Brooklyn is equally worthy of attention. There is talk smoog the liquor-sellers of re

sisting or evading this law-of proving it une mstitutional, and we know not what beside. They exclaim against it as a violation of their wighte of property. What absurdity! The enactment was not suddenly sprung upon them. They had ample warning. Four years ago the agitation for it was commenced in this State. Tust agitstion has been maintained over since, and in the most public manner. The liquor collers have been aware of it from the first And not only this but they have steadily restated, first with peoh poohs and ridicule, more recently with more serious and expensive means. We carried against them the Legislature of 1854. Taen they had a plain warning of what the people intended. Again, we beat them last fall in a still more to cisive man er, and is spite of an unequalled effort on their part, both rum and money being poured out like water. After that, could they doubt any longer what was before them? Was it not time to prepare for submission to the popular will, and to set their houses in order? There is no sense in the essertion that the law comes unexpectedly. As well might Beishazzar complain that he was taken unawares when Cyrus and his conquering bost finally broke into the freentions and correspond capital of his doomed kingdom. The liquordealers should have made their business arrangements for the law long ago. Nor can it be pretended that this Act was obtained by corrupt or distonest means. No law was ever more fairly enacted than this. Indeed, all the corruption and dishonesty were on the other side. So were the great mass of respectability and social influence on the other side, especially at the beginping of the struggle. We carried the law by carrying the popular convictions in its favor, in an open, prolonged and most animated canvass. If there ever was a question thoroughly discussed, and upon which the voice of the majority was indisputably declared, it is this. With what show of reason, then, do the defeated party now set up their clamors? They had much bester take the more dignified course of peacefully adapting themselves to the new circumstances in which they are presently to be placed.

But what do they expect to gain by resistance? Will that be a means of changing the convictions of the people? Will it make the tax payers of the State any less resolute for an experiment which promises a vast diminution in the amount of pauperism, crime, and taxation? Can a majority of votes be got for repeal by simply setting up against the law the lawless passion of an interested minority, and preclaiming its nullification? We tell the liquor merchants, No! The experiment is to be tried, whether with their consent or their opposition. The people are de termined to know by experience whether Prohibition is a good thing or a bad, and the attempt to prevent it is vain. The law is to be carried out, and if, when tried fairly and fully, it shall prove a bad law, it will be abandened. If it does harm to the community, adds to our taxes, increases the sum of pauperism and crime, corrupts the public morals, degrades the public inteiligence, injures the public prosperity, then the perpie, who have now made it a law, will certainly remove it from the statute book. There is no doubt on that question. But tried it must be and will be. That is inevitable, and all parties may se well make up their minds to it. Suppose the Act is proved unconstitutional-a thing of which there is about as much chance as of Gen. Pierce's reclection-why, that will only defer the trial, not prevent it. If need be, we will reform the Constitution, but Prohibition must have its day. We expect it will have no brief existence. We expect the people will find it so good and useful that they will never suffer it to be abrogated. On that head we are not anxious. All we now coptend for, all we declare to be fixed and certain is that the principle of prehibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks shall faithfully and fairly tested by experiment. And once more we tell the liquor-people that the only rational and becoming course for them, as citizens, is to obey the laws, and honestly help settle the question whether Prohibition is really beneficial or pernicious. If they cannot do this, they had better move to some other State where no such law jet exists. Still we are not sure that such a removal would relieve them long, for into whatever State they may transport themselves they will be pursued and menaced by the Maine Law. Ere long the States in which that enactment is not applied will be only exceptions.

SLAVERY IN THE TRACT SOCIETY.

It is well known that, while the publications of the American Tract Society condemn cardplaying, dancing, novel-reading, the amusements of the circus and theater, and the like, they are utterly silent in regard to the abominations of American Slavery. Millions of our own countrymen are, by law, prevented from reading the Scriptures-are denied the copiugal and parental relations-are sold in the market with brutes. and are, with their posterity, doomed to vice, ignorance, and degradation. Yet, this religious Society, which raises its voice against the iniquity of the ball-room, utters not a murmur against any one of these outrages against justice, mercy, decency, and Christianity. Nay, it would appear, from its multitudinous publications, that it is utterly unconscious of the very existence of American Slavery. Ministers, churches, and religious periodicals

are protesting against the Pro-Slavery policy of this Society; but all in vain. Its press holds the even tenor of its way, rebuking all sins, great and little, except such as are committed against men with dark shins; thus giving its silent, but powerful influence in behalf of Siavery and its indefinite extension. But whence is it that a powerful religious institution, embracing among its members multitudes who believe, with the

father of Methodism, that American Slavery is the sum of all villainies." is, nevertheless, thus devoted to the support of a system of crucity and practical heathesism? Whence is it, that a Society mainly supported by the contributions of Northern Christians, (its income the last year from donations and legacies was \$156,033 48, of which the Slave States and Territories con tributed only \$22 683 40.) carefully expurgates from its English reprints every sentence that can, in any degree, be distasteful to slave-breeders, slave-traders, or slave estchers!

The answer to these questions is to be found in the Constitution of the Society. The members who assemble at the annual meeting nominally elect a Board of thirty-six Directors. The annual meeting is a promisevous multitude, collected to hear speeches. At the conclusion of the exercises, and smid the hum and bustle of departure, a list of Directors for the ensuing year, previously prepared, is proposed for adoption. No ballote are given, no scrutiny is made of the persons present entitled to vote. To the list proposed a unanimous "Aye" is responded, as a matter of course. To give a color of nationality to the Society, these Directors are selected from different parts of the Union; from Maine to Louisiana, and even California. Twelve form a querum, and this quorum is, of course, taken from this City and vicinity, and represents the commercial influence of the Metropolis. The Directors have nothing to do directly with the selection of backs and tracts to be published, but indirectly they render the press as much subserviout to Slavery as if it were under the supervision of the

New York Union Safety Committee. By the Constitution, the Directors appoint a Publishing Committee of not less than three nor more than six: and each member of this Committen has an shedlute unqualified yeth on every tract proposed for publication. Latterly, as we all know, the Pro-Slavery policy of the Society, and the official decisration of the Secretary that its present policy would not be changed have excited much public sa'madversion, and the sgitation is increasing. If complaint is made to any of the Directors, or other officers of the Society, they may tell you that they are not responsible for the leanes of the press; may, that even the Society cannot control it. The whole responsibility rests with the Publishing Committee. Appeal to the Committee, and each may tell you that he is only one of six, and each of the other five has a veto on any tract that he may recommend. But it so happens that these six are all porthern clergymen, and it was possible that the pressure of public opinion, if sot the monitions of conscience, might induce them to sanction some tract indicating a mild dissent from the righteousness of debarring millions from access to the Bible and those laws which, by refusing to acknowledge their marriage relations, virtually condemn them to concubinege. Here was a danger to be guarded against, and a most effectual expedient for this purpose has been adopted. Last year the Rev. NEHEMIAH ADAMS. D. D., of Boston, the well known apologiss of Slavery, was placed on the Publishing Committee. Slavery, in the person of this gentleman, now keeps watch and ward over the press of the American Tract Society with as unaleeping vigilance as it could have exercised had the editor of Tee New-York Herald, or even of The New-York Observer been appointed

its sentine!. THE KANSAS FRAUD. We publish in another column, some further details of the abominable proceedings of the Mis-. uri s'aveholders, to corry the Kansas election. From various sources, we learn that the rabble sent to overpower the actual voters of the Territery, were of the lowest grade of whites that can be found in a slave country, and all know that such are the most degraded class of mortals. The expense of this expedition for the conquest of Kansas, must have been immense. Of course, it must have been defrayed from the purses of the slaveholders. Read what one of our Correspendents states of the encampment of these bordes in his immediate vicinity. Nearly a thousand men bivousched in one night, in various spots. around his neighborhood, making the night hidcous with their carousings. The members of the expedition were fully armed with muskets and other instrumentalities of war, including a full supply of whisky, and were preceded or accom-

panied by mounted cannon. After such a gigantic and unmistakable out rege upon the rights of the seal inhabitants of ansar, we cannot conceive how Gov. Reeder could have granted any certificates of election. It would seem that in doing so he must have yielded to intimidation. It appears, from all accounts, that the invading mob, infuriated by whisky, everywhere awaggered to the poll, threatening violence and death to all Anti-Slavery men who would attempt to thwart them, and were especially denunciators of Gov. Reeder, of whom they vowed their determination to have certificates of election or his life, before he left the Territory. It seems that the Governor did grant a number of these certificates, and then left for Washington. We shall be glad if some one of our correspond ents there can throw any light on Gov. Reeder's mission thither. That no lives were taken by these brigands is very evidently because they were in every case so powerful in numbers as to render opposition useless.

It is abundantly demonstrated, from what we have published on the Kansas election, that a more stupendous fraud was never perpetrated since the invention of the ballot-box. The crew who will assemble under the title of the Kansas Territorial Legislature, by virtue of this outrage, will be a body of men to whose acts no more respect will be due and should be no more entitled to the weight of authority, than a Legislature chosen by a tribe of wandering Arabs, who should pitch their tents and extemporize an election on the prairies of that Territory.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

While the diplomats assembled at Vienze are discussing the fate of Sevastopol, and the Allies are trying to make peace on the best terms they can, the Russians in the Crimes, profiting by the blunders of their opponents, as well as by their own central position in the country, are again taking the offensive on every point. It is a curious state of things, considering the boasts with which the Allies began their invasion, and looks like a vast satire on human presumption and felly. But though it thus has its comic side, the drama is deeply tragic, after all; and we once mere invite our readers to a serious examination of the facts, as they are disclosed by our latest advices received here on Sunday morning by the America's mails.

At Eupatoria, Omer Pasha is now actually

nemmed in on the land side. Their superiorisy n cavalry permits the Russians to place their picquets and videttes close to the 10 vn. to scour the country by patrols, intercepting supplies, and in case of a serious sally, to fall back upon their infant y. Thus they are doing what we predicted they would do-holding the superior force of Turks in check by a body perhaps not more than one fourth or one-third their number. Accordingly Omer Pashs is watting for additional cavalry to come up and in the meantime has been to the Auglo-French camp to inform his allies that for the present he can do nothing, and that a recaforcement of some 10,000 Freuch troops would be very desirable. No doubt it would; but no lets desirable to Caprobert himself who, by this time, must have found out that be has both too many troops, and too few-too many for the mere carrying on of the siege, such as it is, and for the defense of the Chernaya; but not enough to debouch from the Chernaya, drive the Russians into the interior, and invest the North Fort. To send 10,000 men to Eupatoria, would not enable the Turks to take the field with success; while their sheence would cripple the French army at the time when, with the redufercements arriving in spring, it is expected to take the field.

The siege is now becoming a vary sorry affair, indeed. The night attack of the Zouares on Feb. 24, was even more disastrons in its results than we stated a week ago. It appears from Gaurobert's ewn dispatch that he did not know what he was about when he ordered this attack. He says: "The purpose of the ablack being now attained, our troops redred, as nobody ever could think of our establishing ourselves on a point so completely commanded by the fire of the enemy " But what was the purpose thus at-What was there to do if the point could not be held! Nothing whatever. The destruction of the redoubt was not a complished, and could not have been accomplished under the ensmy's fire, even if the Zousvee as the first report pretented, had for a mement exclusive possession of the wors. But that they never had; the Russian report denies it most positively, and Canrobert does not pretend to anything of the kind. What, then, was meant by this attack? Way, plainty this: that Canrobert, seeing the Russians establishing themselves in a position very embarrassing and equally humiliating to the besiegers, without any reflection, without giving himself the trouble of examining the probable issue of the affair, sent his troops to the charge. It was a cownright, useless butchery, and will leave a serious stain upon Canrobert's military reputation. If any excuse can be found, it is only in the sups position that the French troops having become impatient for the assault the General intended giving them a slight foretaste of what the assault would be. But this excuse is quite as discreditable to Canrobers as the charge itself. By the affair of Malakoff the Russians ascor-

tained their superiority on the ground im mediately in front of their defenses. The work situated on the crest of the bill, and vainly attacked by the Zouaves, is called by them the Selenghiask redoubt, from the regiment which defended it. They at once proceeded to follow up their advantage and act upon the certitude thus obtained. Selenghinsk was enlarged and strengthened, gans were brought up to it though they must have passed under the heaviest tire of the besiegers, and counter-approaches were made from it, probably with a view to erect one or two minor works in its front. On another spot, too, in front of the Korsileff bastion, a series of new redoubts was also thrown up 300 yards in advance of the old Russian works. From former British reports, the possibility of such a step seems astorishing, for we were always told the Allies bad thrown up their own trenches at less than that distance from the Russian lines. But as we were enabled to state, upon first-rate profersional authority about a month since, the French lines were still some 400 yards from the Russian outworks, and the British even twice that distance. Now, at last, The Times' correspondent's letter of March 16 confesses that even up to that date the British trenches were still 600 to 800 yards off, and that, in fact, the batteries about to open upon the enemy were but the same which opened their fire on the 17th of October last! This, then, is that great progress in the siege-that pushing forward the trenches, which cost two-thirds of the British army their lives! Under such circumstances, there was plenty of room for erecting these new Russian works in

the intermediate space between the two lines of batteries; but it nevertheless remains a most unparalleled act, the boldest and most skillful thing that was ever undertaken by a besieged garrison. It amounts to nothing less than opening a fresh parallel against the Allies, at from 300 to 400 ards from their works; to a counter-approach on the grandest scale against the besiegers, who thereby are at once thrown back into a defensive state, while the very first essential condition of a siege is that the besiegers shall hold the besieged in the defensive. Thus the tables are completely turned, and the Russians are strongly in the ascendant.

Whatever blunders and fantastical experiments e Russian engineers may have made under Schilder, at Silistrie, the Aliies have, here at Sevastopal, evidently a different set of men to deal with. The justness and rapidity of glauce the premptness, boldness, and faultlessness of execution, which the Russian engineers have shown in throwing up their lines around Sevastop 1-the indefstigable attention with which every weak point was protected as soon as disvered by the enemy-the excellent arrangement of the line of fire, so as to consentrate a force, superior to that of the besiegers, upon any given point of the ground in front-the preparation of a second, third and fourth line of fortifications in rear of the first-in short, the whole conduct of this defense has been classic. The late offensive advances on Malakoff hill and to the front of the Kornileff bastion are unparalleled in the history of sieges, and stamp their originators as first rate men in their line. It is but just to add that the Chief Engineer at Sevistopol is Col. Todtleben, a comparatively obscure man in the Russian service. But we must not take the delense of Sevastopol as a fair specimen of Russian engineering. The average between Silistria and Sevastopol is nearer the reality. People in the Crimes, as well as in England

and France, now begin to discover, though very gradually, that there is no chance of Sevastopol being taken by assault. In this perplexity The London Times has applied to "high professional anthority," and has been informed that the proper thing to do is to act on the offcusive, either by passing the Chernaya, and effecting a junction with Omer Pasha's Turks, before or

after a battle against the Russian Army of Observation, or by a diversion against Kaffa, which would force the Russians to divide themselves. As the allied army is now supposed to number from 110,000 to 120,000 men, such meremosts should be in their power. Now, nobody knows better than Courobert and Ragian that an advance beyond the Chernays and a union with Omer Pasha's army would be most desirable; but unfortunately, as we have proved over and over sgain, the 110,000 to 120,000 Alties on the hights before Sevastopol do not exist, and have never ogisted. On the let of March they did not number above 90,000 men fit for duty. As to an expedition to Kaffa the Russians could wish for nothing better than to see the artied troops dispersed over threedifferent points, from 60 to 150 miles tistant from the center one, while at neither of the two points which they www hold have they sufficient frength to perform the task before them! Sarely, the "high professional authority" must have been boaxing The Times in sectously advising it to advocate a repetition of the Eupstoria expedition !

That discipline in the French army is rapidly dia-

solving, is confirmed by fresh evidence every day. Reports have reached the Ministry of War at Paris, both from the East, and from the in and garrisons, that in this respect the army is becoming a mere band of Pratori ne and Janissaries. Respect for the commanders, especially the generals, is completely gone. Toose officers and old soldiers, whose military habits make them regret this state of things, sigh for the return of the good old times, when Bugeaud, Changaraier, Lamoriciers, Bedeau-men whose feats even now form the staple of conversation in the French army-by a single word, by a more gesture, could hold in check whole regiments. But these are bygone ti nee, and the military policy of the Lowr Empire is reaping its own fruits. Indeed. what but disorganization can the man expec; who flatters the soldiers in every possible manner, cal s them the dits of the action, the true nation itself, the only real nobility of the country, and then places at their head a set of adventurers and ragsmuffins, who earned their places, ast by victories, but by acts of treasen contrary to all military honor, like Lespinsese, or by a career of indescribable meanness, by complicity in the wholesale robberies of their chief, like St. Arpaud and Magnan ?

The Herald states that the liquor-dealers have resolved to withdraw all their advertisements from sundry journals which are suspected or believed to be favorable to the Maine Law, inclusing THE TRIBUNE, of course. As we are known to have got our living hitherto mainly from the rum-sellers, and to have circulated our sheet chiefly among that class of our fellow-citizens, this blow will be a stunner. Still, we shall try to bear it as well as we can.

We suspect, however, that the Satanic is mieteken. Did not Mr. W Spediker, distiller of the Ninth Ward, yesterday print an advertisement in THE TRIBUNE, to show that rum was not only the greatest blessing known to man, but the real source of all useful inventions, inspirations, and progress? While Snediker stands by us, we hope we shall escape the threatened ruin after all, the menaces of the Satanic to the contrary, not with-

We published, yesterday, a communication from Judge Moore, of Brooklyn, exculpating himself from the imputations upon bim in the case of Mina Wada, who was so unceregioniously dragged from her domicil before the Court of that fun> tionary. We were happy to record his disclaimer of any responsibility in so flagrant a case of injustice, and cheerfully accede to his request to call attention to the fact.

THE MAINE LAW AT ALBANY -A correspondent at Albany writes us in the f. llowing terms:

"Liquor-sollers here are making extensive preparations to submit to the law, while citizens (we having no Mayor Wood) are making ample preparations, by a Carson League, for those who may persist in violating the law."

TAMMANY SOCIETY ELECTION.

The Annual Election of officers of the Columbian Order, or Tammany Society, came off last evening, at the Old Wigwam ELUAH F. PURDY, the Grand Sachem, presided: Secretary, Stephen C. Du

Treasurer, Casper C. Childs. The vote stood: thien D. Kennedy. 166 John B. St. Scholler B. Scholler

R. D Letter.......109 | R D. Letter..... The attendance was not large-only 109 members appearing. A sort of fusion was effected through the instrumentality of John Van Baren, George N Saunders, John Cochrane, Joseph Cornell, andrew Nesbitt, Nicholas Sesgrist, John Scott, John Doberty, Capt Rynders, Wm Miner, and an outside pressure of Custom-House officers and Government attachés, who supported the ticket headed by Lorenzo B. Suepard, known as the "Union and Harmony" ticket, which was elected entire, although some of the can didates for Sachems were badly scratched. Toe successful candidates are understood to be of the fillibustering Kinney and Cuba strips, and Anti-Maine-Law withel. The contest was a very warm one, and it drew together a pretty fair representation of the incongruous elements composing the Fusion Democracy of this City, animated with a common zeal in favor of Cuban annexation and opposition to Liquor Prohibition. Mr. Shepard has be Attorney, and Chairman of the Tammany General Attorney, and Committee, is a Democrat of the Marcy, or Soft, school, and holds no office at present. George Saunders was enthusiastic in his support. Daniel E Delavan, Thomas Dunlap and George S. Messerve are Pierce office-holders. Dick Connolly is, at present, County Clerk. Mesers. Kelly and Kennedy were Soft candidates for Congress last fail. Anson Herrick is a member of the present Common Council, and Charles H. Ring was a member of the famous Common Council of 1852. Mr. Rose is an ex-member of Assembly. Adré Froment has always been a prominent Soft. Mesers. Durbrow and Freeman are new-lights, as very few of the electioneerers around Tanmany appeared to know them. After all, the

dissolution exist in all its political organizations, not-withstanding the Bungbole Platform and the readi-ness with which the Tammanylies would awallow Cubs.

glory of Tammany has departed, and the seeds of